

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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	820 Pomo	820 Pomo	820 Pomo
820	01 p ³⁰	14 t/s-ejective ⁰¹ [t/s-hacek-ejective] ⁶³ (free)	
820	02 p-ejective ⁰¹		
820	03 b ⁰²	15 f	51 iota
820	04 t-dental ⁰³ [t/theta] ⁶⁰	16 s	52 iota-long
820	05 t-dental-ejective ^{01 04}	17 s-hacek	53 epsilon
820	06 d ⁰² [d-retroflex] ⁶¹ (free)	18 x ⁰⁷	54 epsilon-long
820	07 t ⁰⁵ [t-retroflex] (free)	19 x-uvular ^{06 07}	55 schwa ³² (transitional) [i-bar] ⁶⁶
		20 m *[eng-uvular] [m-syllabic] ⁶⁴	56 a
820	08 t-ejective ^{01 05} [t-retroflex-ejective] (free)	21 n [eng-uvular] ^{08 65} (neutral, free) */m/	57 a-long
820	09 k ⁰⁶	23 l ⁰⁹ [l-syllabic] ⁶⁴	58 upsilon
820	10 k-ejective ⁰¹	24 r-flap ³¹ (loan)	59 upsilon-long
820	11 q ⁰⁶	25 glottal stop	60 o-open
820	12 q-ejective ⁰¹	26 h	61 o-open-long
820	13 t/s [t/s-hacek] ⁶²		62 yod
			63 w
820	\$a Southeastern Pomo \$d Hoka \$e N California \$f under 10 \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$h Jim Lorentz (review)		
820	\$a Moshinsky, Julius \$g 1974 \$c A Grammar of Southeastern Pomo \$f (UCPL 72)\$g Berkeley: U. C. Press \$q informant		
820	\$a STRESS \$A "Primary stress applies to the first stem vowel of the major lexical categories of Noun and Verb. Preceding the Pretonic Vowel Epenthesis rule..., this vowel is usually the first phonemic vowel of the word. It will not be in two situations: when the stem is preceded by a directional prefix, and when it is the second occurrence of a stem in a reduplicated form." (p.19) "Not all stresses in a Southeastern Pomo utterance are of equal intensity. Word-internally, the first stress is the stronger, any subsequent stress being reduced. Sententially, the verb seems to get the most stress, the other words in the sentence having their stress reduced by varying degrees." (p.24)		
820	\$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)(C)V(:)(C) \$A Consonant clusters before the stressed vowel are optionally broken up by an epenthetic vowel. (p.21ff) Most verb stems are monosyllables of this type. (p.15) Stem-initial clusters are due to historical vowel loss. (p.11)		
820	\$A "There are six vowels.... They are all lax...[but] there is some tendency to tense vowels in word final syllables." (p.7)		
820 01	\$A "Glottalized stops...may be ejected with moderate or considerable force, varying from speaker to speaker." (p.6)		
820 02	\$A /b, d/ are "rather fortis in articulation." (p.6)		
820 03	\$A "[t-dental] is an apico-interdental to apico-dental stop.... The range of articulatory variation is a result of differences both between idiolects and within single idiolects, as a result of both random variation and phonetic conditioning." (p.6) "The dental articulation is typically made by an occlusion extending from the tongue apex, placed directly against the underside of the teeth, the tip extending slightly beyond the teeth, and backwards to effect some laminal contact on the front part of the alveolar ridge." (p.8)		

- 820 04 \$A /t-dental-ejective/ possibly varies to interdental. (p.6)
- 820 05 \$A "The articulation of the alveolar stops...shows less extension along the direction of airflow [than the dental stops], varying between a solely laminal occlusion against the central part of the alveolar ridge, to a more apical closure at about the same position, or somewhat further back." (p.8)
- 820 06 \$A "The 'k-q' distinction is basically that between a velar and a post-velar [i.e. uvular--MR] stop, although articulatory position may not always be the primary factor. The post-velar stop is typically more fortis in articulation, and there may be considerable [x-uvular] affrication with [q], even a failure to effect closure at times. In such instances, especially in word-final position, [q] is quite difficult to distinguish from [x-uvular]." (p.6)
- 820 07 \$A "As noted with the velar and post-velar stops, articulatory position may not be the primary effector of the x/x-uvular distinction. Not only does /x/ seem to have less fricative noise than /x-uvular/, but the velar spirant also seems to be accompanied by a spreading and tensing of the lips during its articulation." (p.7)
- 820 08 \$A Value for [eng-uvular] inferred from symbol, position in consonant chart, and consonant to which assimilated.
- 820 09 \$A /l/ is "always 'light,' with no velar co-articulation." (p.7)
- 820 30 \$A "/p/ occurs relatively rarely in native vocabulary, more often in Spanish loans." (p.6)
- 820 31 \$A /r-flap/ "sometimes occurs in Spanish loans, but is usually replaced by /d/ or /l/." (p.7)
- 820 32 \$A [schwa] may be inserted between stem initial consonants in a stressed syllable. (p.21)
- 820 60 \$A /t/ is realized as [t-dental/theta] "word-finally." (p.8)
- 820 61 \$A /d/ "may be retroflexed, especially in the environment of uvular consonants." (p.6)
- 820 62 \$A /t/s/ is realized as [t/s-hacek] "when a palatal vowel or glide follows, for some speakers." (p.6) See also p.35.
- 820 63 \$A /t/s-ejective/ is realized as [t/s-hacek-ejective] before high front vowel or glide. (p.6, 35)
- 820 64 \$A /m/ and /l/ are syllabic word initially before homorganic consonants. (p.20)
- 820 65 \$A /m, n/ are neutralized to [eng-uvular] before /q/. (p.31)
- 820 66 \$A [schwa] may be realized as [i-bar] between /x/ or /k-ejective/ and /yod/.